GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:95
ANSWERED ON:29.04.2016
Juvenile Homes
Sampath Shri Anirudhan

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be please to state:
(a) whether the Government has reviewed the working of Juvenile Homes, if so, the details thereof;
(b) the deficiencies noticed therein;
(c) whether the Juvenile Homes lack the required reform facilities that help delinquent children revert to normal life;
(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such Homes across the country including Delhi that are equipped with the required reform facilities in the matter; and
(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government to further improve such facilities in such Homes?

Answer

MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI)

(a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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Statement referred to in reply to part (a) to (e) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. *95 for answer on 29.04.2016 raised by Dr. A. Sampath regarding "Juvenile Homes"

(a) & (b): The primary responsibility of effective functioning of the Child Care Institutions including homes for children in conflict with law vests with the State Governments/ UT Administrations concerned. The review of the Homes is undertaken during the Project Approval Board meetings with the State Governments and UT Administrations concerned. Some of the issues highlighted in such meetings include: insufficient staff in homes, inadequate facilities and quality of care and rehabilitation measures for children, lack of counseling and mental health interventions, etc.
(c) & (d): The Ministry is implementing the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments /UT Administrations for setting up and managing Child Care Institutions (CCIs) by themselves or in association with Voluntary Organisations including homes for children in conflict with law. The facilities provided to children in CCIs include: education, vocational training, counseling, mental health interventions, etc. There are 356 Homes being supported under ICPS across the country for children in conflict with law.
According to Department of Women and Child Development, Government of NCT of Delhi, there are seven homes for children in conflict with law and that these homes are equipped with the reform facilities such as vocational training, counselling, non- formal education, computer education, health facilities, referral to drug-de addiction centre, legal aid services, sports facilities, referral facilities etc.
(e): In order to improve and strengthen the condition of homes, the Government enacted the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, which has replaced the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. The new Act has come into effect from 15.01.2016. Under the JJ Act, 2015 several provisions have been included to improve the condition of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) including those housing children in conflict with law by providing for inspections of these CCIs by Juvenile Justice Board; prescribing various rehabilitation and reintegration services including skill development, recreational facilities, mental health interventions, etc. Under Section 41 of the new Act, registration of institutions including Homes for children in conflict with law has been made mandatory with penalty in case of non-compliance. Under Section 54, the State Governments are required to appoint inspection Committees for the State and district for mandatory inspection of all facilities housing children, at least once in three months.
The financial norms under ICPS were revised with effect from 1st April, 2014. Some of the key features of the revised Scheme are increased maintenance grant for children in homes, from existing Rs. 750 to Rs. 2000 per child per month; enhanced cost of construction from existing provision of Rs. 600 per sq. feet to Rs. 1000 per sq. feet and flexibility in the staffing pattern in service delivery structures, depending on the size and need of the State/UT.

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